**ENGLISH TEST 87**

***Read the following passage and choose the correct word for each of the blanks***

Parrots and macaws have become so (01)......... that special varieties of these birds are (02) ......... up to £9,000 each on the black market in Britain. Macaws from Brazil cost from £1,000 and parrots from Australia can cost £7,500 a pair.

The demand for parrots, cockatoos and macaws has led to a (03)......... increase in thefts from zoos, wildlife parks and pet shops. London and Whipsnade zoos are among the many places from which parrots have been stolen. Some thefts have not been (04)......... in an effort to prevent further (05).......... Parrot rustling, as it is known among bird fanciers, has increased rapidly in Britain since 1976 when imports and exports of (06)......... birds became (07)......... controlled.

Quarantine controls, (08)......... with the scarcity of many types of parrots in the wild in Africa, Australia, Indonesia, and South America, have caused a shortage of birds which can be sold legally under (09)..........This has sent prices to (10)......... levels. Working at night and equipped with wire-cutters, nets and substances to dope the birds, the rustlers are prepared to (11)......... serious risks to capture the parrots they want. At Birdworld, a specialist zoo, thieves (12)......... two parrots after picking their (13)......... through an enclosure containing cassowaries, The cassowary is a large flightless bird, related to the emu, which can be extremely (14)......., and has been (15)........ to kill humans with blows from its powerful legs.
01. A. costly B. extinct C. outlandish D. rare

02. A. raising B. reaching C. lifting D. fetching

03. A. acute B. peak C. sharp D. high

04. A. published B. publicised C. advertised D. told

05. A. happenings B. incidents C. acts D. activities

06. A. unusual B. uncommon C. exotic D. strange

07. A. tightly B. hardly C. toughly D. grimly

08. A. coupled B. doubled C. attached D. accompanied

09. A. warranty B. guarantee C. licence D. law

10. A. unknown B. unheard C. record D. highest

11. A. sustain B. assume C. take D. make

12. A. thieved B. robbed C. misappropriated D. stole

13. A. way B. road C. path D. lane

14. A. aggressive B. fighting C. bad-tempered D. rough

15. A. heard B. known C. considered D. able

***Choose the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.***

16. A. popularity B. conscientious C. apprenticeship D. personality

17. A. horizon B. ignorant C. determinedly D. librarian

18. A. consonant B. divisible C. significant D. mosquito

19. A. consignation B. abnomality C. supplementary D. dictionary

20. A. garment B. comment C. cement D. even

***Read the following passage and choose the correct answer***

In the last third of the nineteenth century a new housing form was quietly being developed. I n 1869 the Stuyvesant, considered New York’s first apartment house was built on East Eighteenth Street. The building was financed by the developer Rutherfurd Stuyvesant and designed by Richard Morris Hunt, the first American architect to graduate from the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Each man had lived in Paris, and each understood the economics and social potential of this Parisian housing form. But the Stuyvesant was at best a limited success. In spite of Hunt’s **inviting** façade, the living space was awkwardly arranged. Those who could afford them were quite content to remain in the more **sumptuous**, single-family homes, leaving the Stuyvesant to newly married couples and bachelors.

The fundamental problem with the Stuyvesant and the other early apartment buildings that quickly followed, in the 1870’s and early 1880’s was that they were confined to the typical New York building lot. That lot was a rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep–a shape perfectly suited for a row house. The lot could also accommodate a rectangular tenement, though it could not **yield** the square, well-lighted, and logically arranged rooms that great apartment buildings require. But even with the awkward interior configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something better than tenements but could not afford or did not want row houses.

So while the city’s newly emerging social leadership commissioned their mansions, apartment houses and hotels began to sprout in multiple lots, thus breaking the initial space constraints. In the closing decades of the nineteenth century, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of New York City, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, such as the Dakota and the Ansonia finally transcended the tight confinement of row house building lots. From there it was only a small step to building luxury apartment houses on the newly created Park Avenue, right next to the fashionable Fifth Avenue shopping area.

21. The new housing form discussed in the passage refers to

A. single-family homes B. apartment buildings C. row houses D. hotels

22. The word “inviting”in line 7 is closest in meaning to

A. open B. encouraging C. attractive D. asking

23. Why was the Stuyvesant a limited success?

A.The arrangement of the rooms was not convenient. B. Most people could not afford to live there.

C. There were no shopping areas nearby. D. It was in a crowded neighborhood.

24.The word “sumptuous”in line 8 is closest in meaning to

A. luxurious B. unique C. modern D. distant

25. It can be inferred that the majority of people who lived in New York’s first apartments were

A. highly educated B. unemployed C. wealthy D. young

26. It can be inferred that the typical New York building lot of the 1870’s and 1880’s looked MOST like which of the following? A. (A) B. (B) C. (C) D. (D)



27. It can be inferred that a New York apartment building in the 1870’s and 1880’s had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT: A. Its room arrangement was not logical. B. It was rectangular.

C. It was spacious inside. D. It had limited light.

28.The word “yield”in line 14 is closest in meaning to

A. harvest B. surrender C. amount D. provide

29. Why did the idea of living in an apartment become popular in the late 1800’s?

A. Large families needed housing with sufficient space.

B. Apartmentswere preferable to tenements and cheaper than row houses

C. The city officials of New York wanted housing that was centrally located.

D. The shape of early apartments could accommodate a variety of interior designs.

30. The author mentions the Dakota and the Ansonia in line 22 because

A. they are examples of large, well-designed apartment buildings B. their design is similar to that of row houses

C. they were built on a single building lot D. they are famous hotels

***Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the italic part in each of the following questions***

31. Mr. Smith’s new neighbors appear to be very ***friendly***.

A. amicable B. inapplicable C. hostile D. futile

32. The clubs meet on the last Thursday of every month in a ***dilapidated*** palace.

A. renovated B. regenerated C. furnished D. neglected

***Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

33: that I tore up the letter.

A. I was such an annoyed B. Such was my annoyance C. I was so annoying D. So was I annoyed

34: It is the recommendation of many psychologists to associate words and remember names.

A. that a learner uses mental images B. that a learner use mental images

C. that a learner must use mental images D. mental images are used

35: “\_\_\_\_\_\_” “Not really.”

A. I don't like that new movie. B. Would you like to watch a cartoon or a documentary?

C. Would you recommend the new movie at the Odeon? D. How often do you go to the movies?

36: Something tells me that you to a single word I in the past ten minutes.

A. haven’t listened/ was saying B. didn’t listen/ said

C. haven’t been listening/ have said D. haven’t listened/ said

37: Don’t to any conclusion before you know the full facts.

A. rush B. dive C. leap D. fly

38: The police spokesman said he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to believe that the arrested man was the serial killer they had been looking for.

A. inclined B. seemed C. suspected D. supposed

39: For lunch, I always have something quick and easy: a sandwich, a salad, toast and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. same B. similar C. like D. rest

40: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the invention was perfect, but it didn’t sell very well.

A. Technically B. Technologically C. Politically D. Practically

41: To decorate my room, I \_\_\_\_\_\_.the help of my roomate.

A. drafted B. engaged C. recruited D. enlisted

42: I don't think anyone understood what I was saying at the meeting, did they? I totally failed to get my point \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. around B. along C. across D. about

43: This fruit has been in the fridge for over three weeks! It is all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sour B. mouldy C. rotten D. bitter

44: If someone is down to earth, he is very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. practical B. sad C. shy D. strange

45: I tried to talk to her, but she was as high as a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. sky B. house C. wall D. kite

46: We don't seem to have any more of that book, Sir. It is out of \_\_\_ but we are getting a new delivery next Thursday if you would like to pop back then.

A. stock B. order C. print D. shop

47: Cable TV revolutionized communications; \_\_\_\_\_\_, the very existence of that service is now threatened by satellites.

A. consequently B. for example C. nevertheless D. moreover

48: Now I am unemployed, I have too much time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and don't know what to do with myself.

A. in my hands B. in hand C. to hand D. on my hands

49: - "What do you think of football?" - "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"

A. I am crazy about it. B. Of course, football players are excellent

C. Well, it's beyond my expectation D. It's none of my business.

50: As coal mines became deeper, the problems of draining water, bringing in fresh air, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the surface increased.

A. how ore is transported B. transporting ore

C. ore is transporting D. to transport ore

51: \_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the many factors involved in changing farming methods.

A. Each climate B. A climate C. Climates D. The climate

52: There is no chance of you getting the promotion after only two months working here, \_\_\_ the great work you have done.

A. presuming B. notwithstanding C. nevertheless D. regardless

53: Are you thinking of flying business class?" "\_\_\_\_\_\_"

A. I'm flying there to attend a party. B. No, I'm just on business.

C. No, I'd like an aisle seat. D. No, economy.

54: On the battle field .

A. lied the tanks B. did the tanks lie C. the tanks lay D. lay the tanks

55: The team threw on all their substitutes in the last five minutes, all to no \_\_\_ as they lost the game narrowly by three points.

A. use B. gain C. avail D. benefit

56: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nam Cao is a realistic writer, but he still used a lot of romance in his stories.

A. On my part B. On the whole C. On the contrary D. On the other hand

57: - "Do you mind if I use your phone?" - ".\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

A. Sorry. I have no idea B. Not at all. Help yourself C. Yes, certainly D. You can say that again

58: We took Bill \_\_\_\_\_\_ for a couple of months after the fire at his home. It was no trouble as we have the extra bedroom up in the converted loft.

A. out B. off C. in D. up

***Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the italic part in each of the following questions***59. He ***didn’t bat an eye*** when he realized he failed the exam again.

A. didn’t want to see B. didn’t show surprise C. wasn’t happy D. didn’t care

60. The notice should be put in the most ***conspicuous*** place so that all the students can be well-informed.

A. easily seen B. beautiful C. popular D. suspicious-

***Read the following passage and choose the correct answer***

Even before the turn of the century, movies began to develop in two major directions: the realistic and the formalistic. Realism and formalism are merely general, rather than absolute, terms. When used to suggest a tendency toward either polarity, such labels can be helpful, but in the end they are still just labels. Few films are exclusively formalist in style, and fewer yet are completely realist. There is also an important difference between realism and reality, although this distinction is often forgotten. Realism is a particular style, whereas physical reality is the source of all the raw materials of film, both realistic and formalistic. Virtually all movie directors go to the photographable world for their subject matter, but what they do with this material - how they **shape** and manipulate it - determines their stylistic emphasis.

Generally speaking, realistic films attempt to reproduce the surface of concrete reality with a minimum of distortion. In photographing objects and events, the filmmaker tries to suggest the copiousness of life itself. Both realist and formalist film directors must select (and hence emphasize) certain details from the chaotic sprawl of reality. But the element of selectivity in realistic films is less obvious. Realists, in short, try to **preserve** the illusion that their film world is unmanipulated, an objective mirror of the actual world. Formalists, on the other hand, make no such pretense. **They** deliberately stylize and distort their raw materials so that only the very naive would mistake a manipulated image of an object or event for the real thing.

We rarely notice the style in a realistic movie; the artist tends to be self-effacing. Some filmmakers are more concerned with what is being shown than how it is manipulated. The camera is used conservatively. It is essentially a recording mechanism that reproduces the surface of **tangible** objects with as little commentary as possible. A high premium is placed on simplicity, spontaneity, and directness. This is not to suggest that these movies lack artistry, however, for at its best the realistic cinema specializes in art that conceals art.

61. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Acting styles B. Film plots C. Styles of filmmaking D. Filmmaking 100 years ago

62. With which of the following statements would theauthor be most likely to agree?

A. Realism and formalism are outdated terms.

B. Most films are neither exclusively realistic nor formalistic.

C. Realistic films are more popular than formalistic ones.

D. Formalistic films are less artistic than realistic ones.

63. Whom does the author say is primarily responsible for the style of a film?

A. The director B. The actors C. The producer D. The camera operator

64. The word "**shape**" in line 7 is closest in meaning to

A. specify B. form C. understand D. achieve

65. The word "**preserve**" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

A. encourage B. maintain C. reflect D. attain

66. The word “**They**” in line 12 refers to

A. films B. realists C. formalists D. raw materials

67. How can one recognize the formalist style?

A. It uses familiar images. B. It is very impersonal.

C. It obviously manipulates images. D. It mirrors the actual world.

68. The word "**tangible**" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

A. concrete B. complex C. various D. comprehensible

69. Which of the following terms is NOT used to describe realism in filmmaking?

A. Simple B. Spontaneous C. Self-effacing D. Exaggerated

70. Which of the following films would most likely use a realist style?

A. A travel documentary B. A science fiction film

C. A musical drama D. An animated cartoon---------------------------------------

***Choose the underlined part that needs correcting.***

71. James was worried that he was the last person to submit the physical assignment but he was actually the second.

 A B C D

72. Today it seems hardly credible, but Los Angeles grew as it did because in its early days it had a highly advanced public transporting system. A B C

 D

73. After the social science lecture all students are invited to take part in a discussion of the issues which were risen in the talk.

 A B C D

74. A football match begins with the ball kicking forwards from a spot in the centre of the field.

 A B C D

75. They had a discussion about training not only the new employees but also giving them some challenges.

 A B C D

***Choose the correct sentence which is closest in meaning to each of the ones given before.***

*76. It’s your duty to finish your homework before you go to school.*

A. You were supposed to finish your homework before you go to school.

B. Your homework is supposed to be finished before going to school.

C. That your homework is finished before you go to school is your duty.

D. Your duty finishing your homework before you go to school is necessary.

*77. "You didn’t lock the door this morning as I found the keys on the table when I got home!" the woman told her son.*

A. The woman scolded her son with unlocking the door that morning as she found the key on the table.

B. The woman criticized her son for not locking the door that morning, adding that she saw the keys on the table.

C. The woman blamed her son for not unlocking the door that morning as she found the key on the table.

D. The woman reproached her son of not locking the door that morning, emphasizing that she saw the keys on the table.

*78. When he was asked for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.*

A. When asking for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.

B. On being asked for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.

C. Being asked for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.

D. The man appeared quite upset, asking for more information about the burglary, the man appeared quite upset.

79*: I think I should have cooked more food. There’s nothing left now.*

 A. I should not have cooked so much food.

 B. I regrets cooking too much food now.

 C. I did not cook much food and I think it is ok now.

 D. I did not cook much food and I think it was a mistake.

*80. What the politician was saying fell on deaf ears last night.*

A. The politician fell deaf when he was speaking last night.

B. What the politician was saying deafened the listeners last night.

C. No one took notice of what the politician was saying last night.

D. No one listened to what the politician was saying last night because they had deaf ears.